tion, and the lower incisors are worn to needle-like points. The two molars are excessively minute, and thus the always large gap in the jaws is greatly exaggerated. It is suggested that this Hat is an insect-eater, but nothing positive is known.

Sub-Fam. *4.* Gerbillinae.—The Gerbilles form, another sub-family, Gerbillinae, of the Muridae, or a family, according to some. The best-known genus is *Crertrillus,* including the Gerbilles proper. These animals are Old World in range, belonging to the three regions of that part of the world. There are a large number of species in the genus, over thirty. They have a Jerboa-like form, with rather long hind-limbs and a long and hairy tail. Bat the hind- as well as the fore-feet are five-toed. The molar teeth have no trace of tubercles, but only transverse lamellae of enamel.

Fro. 236. — Gerbille. *Ger&ttlus ctegyptius.* x |.

The incisors are orange ; they are white in *Dipits. Gerbillus pyramidum* is 90 mm. long, with a tail of 125 mm. The ears are long, 13 mm. The tail has longer hairs at the tip.

Psammomys is in some respects different. The tail is shorter than in *Q&rbillus ;* its length in an individual of 165 mm. was 130 mm. As in *Gerbillus* there are four pairs of teats, two pectoral and two inguinal. This genus is exclusively Palaearctic in range. *Meriones* has a range co- extensive with that of

Pachyuromys is an Ethiopian genus with a short tail. As the generic name denotes, the tail is not only short but thick and fleshy.

Bub-Fam. 5. Otomyinae. — The allied genera, *Oto*[i]*mys* and *OTei'namySj* are Ethiopian. *Otowys itnisulcatus* lias a tail shorter than the body, the measurements of a female of this species being 137 mm. with a tail of 87 mm. The ear is long, whence the name ; it measured in this specimen 2 0 mm.